Non-Payment of Salary Dues to Employees

2397. SHRI SURYABHAN PATIL ADANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain organisations are indulging in violation of Statutory Labour Laws resulting in exploitation of the employees;

(b) whether Government are aware that Air Force, Naval Housing Board, Race Course, New Delhi is indulging in gross violation of Labour Laws *viz.* non-payment of salary dues to its casual or contract employees; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases in the recent past and the action taken by Government to remedy such violations and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) Enforcement machinery has been set up by the Central Government as also by the State Government to ensure enforcement of labour legislation under their respective spheres. Violations of the labour legislation are handled as per law by the respective enforcement agency. The enforcement of labour legislation is also reviewed from time to time so as to identify the gaps and to take remedial steps.

(b) and (c) The "Air Force, Naval Housing Board", Race Course, New Delhi, is a society registered under Societies Registration Act, and is a welfare organisation. The Housing Board is out of the purview of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). That office has not received any representation or complaint from any employer about violation of Labour Laws by the Housing Board. The Labour Department of Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi has also not received any complaint alleging gross violations of labour laws by the Air Force, Naval Housing Board, Race Course, New Delhi.

Investment by EPF Organisation

2398. SHRI C.O. POULOSE:
SHRI JIBON ROY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry was held into alleged violations of procedures for investment by the Employees Provident Organisation pertaining to investments of over Rs. 150 crore with Industrial Finance Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) No incidence of violation of procedure for investment of funds has been reported by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

(b) Does not arise.

भिवंडी में कपड़ा मजदूर

2399. **श्री आस मोहम्मद:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिवंडी के कपड़ा मजदूरों से 12-12 घंटे काम लिया जाता है और उन्हें आवास एवं चिकित्सा सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध नहीं करायी जाती हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि इस संबंध में आठ घंटे की ड्यूटी निर्धारित की गई है?

श्रम मंत्री (डा० सत्यनारायण जटिया): (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Wages to Agricultural Labour

2400. KUMARI NIRMALA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be Pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum wages to agricultural labour are paid in all States;

(b) whether women are given equal wages; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) Agriculture being a scheduled employment under Part II of the schedule in the Minimum wages Act, 1948, minimum wages are fixed under the Act. Both the Central Government and State/UT Governments are appropriate Government to fix, review and revise minimum wages for agricultural workers. A statement showing the minimum rates of wages fixed for labourers by the CEntral Government and various States/UTs. is annexed *(See below)*. In order to lensure payment of minimum wages, Central Enforcement Machinery takes care of establishments under the Central Sphere and Statae Enforcement Machinery looks after the interests of agricultural labourers under the State Sphere. These enforcement machineries, carry out inspections and necessary legal and penal acation is taken under the Act, in case of any violations.

(b) and (c) Minimum wages Act, 1948 does not discriminatae between male and female worker.

Statement

Daily rates of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers Fixed by Different States/UTs Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948

(As on 1.10.98)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Minimum wages for unskilled agricultural workers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 30.00 to Rs. 36.50 p.d. (According to Zones) (12.2.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 35.60 to 37.60 p.d. (According to Areas) (1.1.98)
3.	Assam	Rs 1134.00 p.m. * without food, shelter and clothing Rs. 984.00 p.m. plus food, shelter and clothing (1.1.95)
4.	Bihar	Rs. 51.00 p.d. (8.5.95)
5.	Goa	Rs. 16.00 p.d. (8.5.95)
6.	Gujarat	Rs. 34.00 p.d. (1.4.96)
7.	Haryana	Rs. 63.51 p.d. * with meals or Rs. 66.51 p.d. without meals (1.1.95)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 26.00 p.d. Rs. 45.75 p.d. (11.3.96)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 30.00 p.d. (13.3.95)
10.	Karnataka	Rs. 26. 00 p.d. (28.3.94)
11.	Kerala	Rs. 30.00 p.d. for light work Rs. 40.20 p.d. for hard work (31.3.92)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 38.50 p.d. * (1.4.96)
13.	Maharashtra	Rs. 35.00 to Rs. 41.00 p.d. (According to Zones) (21.4.98)
14.	Manipur	Rs. 47.65 P.d.* for Hill Areas Rs. 44.65 p.d. for other than the Hill Areas (8.7.95)
15.	Meghalaya	Rs. 35.00 p.d. (16.3.94)
16.	Mizoram	Rs. 45.00 p.d. (10.7.92)
17.	Nagaland	Rs. 25.00 p.d. (6.7.92)
18.	Orissa	Rs. 30.00 p.d. (15.8.96)
19.	Punjab	Rs. 54.07 p.d. * with meals Rs. 60.62 p.d. without meals (1.7.95)

1	2	3
20.	Rajasthan	Rs. 44.00 p.d. (19.11.1997)
21.	Sikkim	The Minimum Wages Act, 1948. ytet to be extended.
22.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 29.00 p.d. (10.3.97)
23.	Tripura	Rs. 32.00 p.d. (4.12.96)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 47.00 p.d. to Rs. 49.00 p.d. (31.10.96)
25.	West Bengal	Rs. 45.22 p.d.* for Adults Rs. 34.06 p.d. for Childs (13.8.82)
26.	Andaman& Nicobar Islands	Rs. 37.00 P.d. (Andaman Nicobar) Rs. 40.00 p.d. (15.8.94)
27.	Chandigarh	Rs. 52.09 p.d. * With meals on without meals (Rs. 60.15 p.d. (4.11.95)
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 40.00 p.d. (18.5.95)
29.	Delhi	Rs. 68.60 p.d. * (1.2.94)
30.	Daman & Diu	Rs. 35.00 p.d. (8.5.95)
31.	Lakshadweep	Rs. 30.00 p.d. (1.1.93)
32.	Pondicherry	
	(i) Pondicherry Region	Rs. 20.00 to Rs. 22.00 p.d. (24.7.95)
	(ii) Mahe Region	Rs. 30.00 p.d. for light work Rs. 40.20 p.d. for hard work (24.7.95)
	(iii) Yanam Region	Rs. 19.25 to Rs. 26.25 p.d. (24.7.95)
	(iv) Karaikal	Rs. 20.00 to Rs. 22.00 p.d. (24.7.95)
33.	Central Sphere	Rs. 68.40 to Rs. 75.40 p.d. (12.7.94)

Note:— (1) The Minimum Wage also include the variable dearness allowance, wherever privided.

(2) Figures in the bracket under column (3) indicate the date of last revision of basic wage.

*(3) Indicate the provision of variable dearness allowance with the minimum rates of wage.

स्थायी तथा अस्थायी कर्मकार

2401. **श्री आस मोहम्मद:** क्या **श्रम मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में स्थायी तथा अस्थायी कर्मकारों की कुल संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ख) फैक्ट्रीयों में (सार्वजनिक तथा निजी, दोनों क्षेत्रों में) नियोजित स्थायी तथा अस्थायी कर्मकारों की कुल संख्या कितनी-कितनी है तथा उनके पारिश्रमिक में कितना अंतर है?

श्रम मंत्री (डा० सत्यनारायण जाटिया): (क) 1993-94 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन (एन एस एस ओ) द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 1.1.1994 की स्थिति के अनुसार रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या 345 मिलियन थी। नियमित वैतनिक रोजगार, नैमित्तिक रोजगार तथा स्व-रोजगार क्रमशः 14.7%, 33.5% तथा 51.9% था।

(ख) कारखाना अधिनियम 1948 की धारा 2 एम(i) तथा 2 एम (ii) के तहत पंजीकृत समस्त कारखानों को शामिल करने वाले उद्योगों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण (ए एस आई) के माध्यम से एकत्र किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 1995-96 में कामगारों, नियोक्ताओं की संख्या, कामगारों को मजदूरी एवं कुल परिलब्धियां निम्नप्रकार थीं:—

विवरण	1995-96
कामगार†	7632.3
नियोक्ता†	10044.7
कामगारों को मजदूरी*	2797035
कुल परिलब्धियां	4511605

†आंकड़े हजार में

*आंकड़े लाख में

स्थायी कामगारों संबंधी पृथक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।